

PASSE-PARTOUTS
FREE TO
"Want" Advertisers.
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CASH PRIZES
FOR
"Want" Ad. Readers.
See Page 12.

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GEN. MILES WILL BE
ARRAIGNED FOR
TELLING TRUTH.

Eagan Got Vacation
on Full Pay for Call-
ing Him a Liar; What
Will Miles Get?

Beef Trust's Dividend
on Its Investment in
a Presidential Cam-
paign Fund.

War Board Makes Its
Reports to the Presi-
dent and Goes Out
of Business.



Major-General James F. Wade.
Major-General Wade was appointed from
civil life from Ohio first lieutenant of the
Sixth Cavalry in 1863, lieutenant-colonel in
1864, brevet brigadier in 1865. He was
mustered out of the volunteer service in
1866 and appointed captain in the regular
establishment the same year. Subsequently
he was appointed major in 1866, lieutenant-
colonel in 1870, colonel of Fifth Cavalry
in 1882 and brigadier-general May 20,
1887. He was appointed major-general of
volunteers May 4, 1888, while in command
of the Department of Dakota. His last
service was in Porto Rico with Miles and
the Porto Rico Commission. He was
brevetted four times in regular service.

MILLER DEMANDS
THE SURRENDER
OF ILOILO.

Belief That Before This
Time the Town Has
Been Taken by Our
Troops.

Report That the Con-
cord, Boston and
Petrel Were to Shell
the Rebel Lines.

Troops to Force a
Landing and Engage
the 3,000 Filipinos
Concentrated There.



General Marcus F. Miller.
In command of the United States
forces now on transports off Iloilo.

died of apoplexy during the recent battle
with the Filipinos.

268 THE TOTAL OF
KILLED AND WOUNDED.
General Otis Cables That This is the
Entire Number of Casualties
Since February 4.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The following cable-
gram was received today from General
Otis:
Manila, Feb. 9.
Adjutant-General, Washington:
Additional Casualties.

Thirteenth Minnesota.—Wounded—
Company M, Private Alexander P. Burns.
Eleventh Montana.—Wounded—Company
C, Private Lester Pierce.

First Nebraska.—Killed—Company B,
Artillery Gustav E. Edmund; Company F,
Private William Philpot; Company M, H.
G. Livingston.

Wounded—Company A, Charles Keckler;
Company B, George L. Clothier, Robert E.
Childers; Company C, Fred Kuhn; Com-
pany E, Orlan P. Glusens; Company F,
Douglas T. Bridges; Company H, Harry
Seabrooke; Company K, Grant Boyd; Com-
pany L, Francis Hanson; Company M, M.
C. Scherer; Private Campbell.

Third Artillery.—Wounded—Battery
K, James J. Grates; Battery L, James T.
Leahy.

First Colorado.—Wounded—Company
A, Clyde E. McVey.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Wounded—
William Bush.

Total casualties resulting from all en-
gagements since February 4 aggregate 268,
as follows:
Killed, 3 officers, 56 enlisted men;
wounded, 8 officers, 100 enlisted men; mis-
sing, 2 enlisted men.

Agoncillo an Uneasy Rebel.
Manila, Que., Feb. 9.—Agoncillo, Mari and
Luna are anxiously awaiting news from Aguinaldo,
and look every night for the journal when it ar-
rives to get the latest. They admit that their
adherents in various parts of Europe and China are
just as anxious, and send them cablegrams after
cablegrams for news.

The Filipino Junta is Very Meek.
Washington, Feb. 9.—The Filipino who make
up all that is left of the junta that was estab-
lished here have so far made no preparations to
move out of the country, the main reason being
the illness of Dr. Lasaña. The other Filipino, Lopez,
who stays to take care of the junta, is willing to
enter possible public declaration of an avoidance of
any action that might be construed to be of-
fensive in a political way.

PORTER GOES ON A
MISSION TO GERMANY.
The Emperor Said to Be Anxious to
Make a Trade Agreement with
Uncle Sam in the Orient.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Robert P. Porter,
who is now en route to Europe on a special
Government mission, is said to be authorized
by the President to discuss with the
German Government the status of that
country in Asiatic waters. This is not his
chief mission, but is an important part
of the work he is expected to do.

Germany, it is said, had expressed to the
State Department through the regular
channels, the desire for an understanding
to set at rest the various reports concern-
ing her probable course in the East, and as a
result of this Mr. Porter carries authority
from the Executive to pave the way for
this understanding.

It is said that Germany is anxious to
secure recognition from the United States of
its claim upon the Marshall Islands. She
also desires, it is said, to let the United
States understand that she is willing to
forego possibilities in the Philippines to
maintain her friendly relations here.

M'KINLEY SAYS ARMY
BILL MUST BE PASSED.
Congress Warned to Act on It Before
March 4 or to Expect an Ex-
tra Session.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The Administration
has taken a hand in the Army bill matter.
President McKinley told several gentlemen
today that Congress could either pass the
Army bill before March 4 or come back
for an extra session.

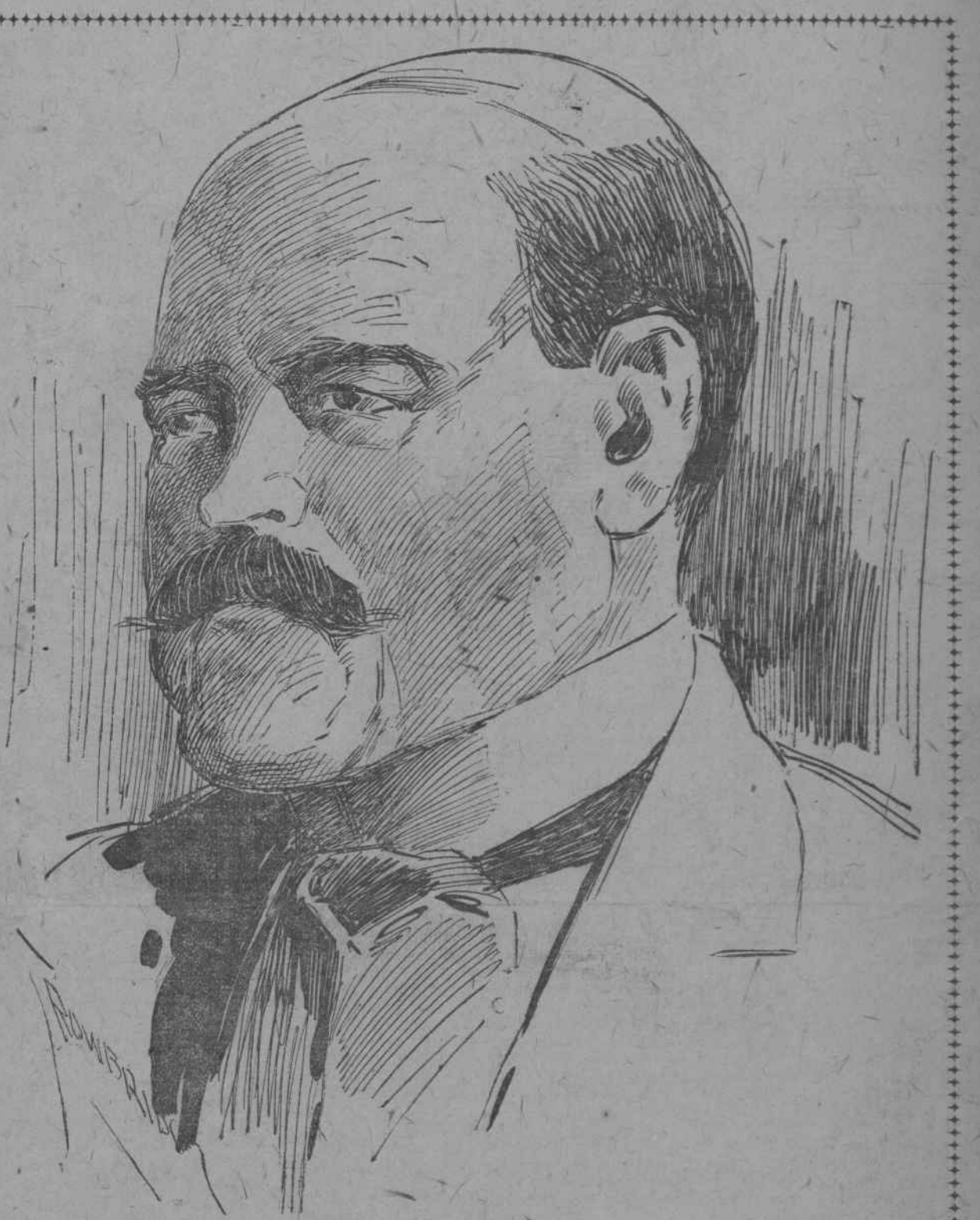
While it has been known that the Admin-
istration has earnestly desired the bill's
passage, it had not put on the "screws"
until today. The President, it is under-
stood, says he would have no objection to
the continuance of the volunteers in the
service until next winter were it not for
the continual pressure being brought to
bear on the discharge of the volunteers.

The President's action, it is believed,
makes the passage of this session of the
bill in some form or other practically
certain. The Senate Committee on Mil-
itary Affairs will report the bill in a few
days and push it to a vote. Many Repub-
lican Senators who expected to block its
passage by appropriation bills are expected
to abandon their opposition, since the
President declares the passage of the bill to
be an Administration necessity.

DENIES FRAUD CHARGE.
The examination of the charges against James
MacNaughtan, former president of the Trans-
National Bank, who is accused of having caused
a check for \$500,000, drawn by his brother, Allan
MacNaughtan, to be certified on February 10, 1897,
when the latter had no funds in the bank, was
continued before Commissioner Shields yesterday.

General Trace, who appeared for the defense, said
no one lost from the certification of the check. At
the time of banking hours on the day the check
was certified, the bank had \$500,000 in its vaults
in exchange for the check. He held that there was
no fraud in the case, because no one lost by the
transaction. The hearing was adjourned until this
morning.

CORNISH MADE TO ADMIT
HE ACCUSED MOLINEUX.



A Study of Harry Cornish, the Poisoner's Intended Victim, as He Appeared on the Witness Stand.

He was a most reticent witness, apparently guarding his entire testimony, as though to avert suspicion from certain persons whose names have been mentioned. District-Attorney Gardiner, after the day's examination, intimated that Cornish had not told all he knew about the case. It was drawn out of him, however, that he was charged, with making statements derogatory to the characters of Molineux and Harriet, and was tried by a club committee, but acquitted. He also admitted having said to McClusky of Molineux "that is just the fellow that sent that bottle to me."

The Poisoner's Intended Victim Fights All-Day to Baffle His Inquisitors, but Is
Forced to Tell How He Declared "That Is Just the Fellow
(Molineux) That Sent That Bottle to Me."

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE.
THE Coroner's office offers but a bare-looking
stage for the first act of one of the most re-
markable dramas of modern times. Four walls
of rough, naked plaster enclose a chamber per-
haps thirty feet wide by twice that length. There are plain tables and cane chairs and half a dozen gas
fixtures of dirty brass. At one end of the room the Coroner's desk rises a few feet above the floor, with the wit-
ness chair and the jury box cornering on it.

Nothing bearing on the case happened till close on noonday. Meanwhile we were afforded informal
glimpses of well-known officials: Mr. Hummel was genial and pungent as ever. Bartow S. Weeks presented
his usual slow-moving, quiet, suavely determined demeanor; his glance is cool and steady, as of a man
whom one would like to have on his side in a quarrel.

Mr. Gardiner is of a highly intelligent aspect, but seems not in robust
health. Mr. Kelly, Coroner's clerk, is a man who might have been a suc-
cess as a tragedian.

The Coroner himself reverses the customary arrangement of gray hair
and dark mustache, and this peculiarity, if nothing else, renders him no-
ticeable. Mr. Osborne has a genial but pugnacious countenance, and
might make it interesting for Mr. Cornish in a scrap. As a matter of
fact, the two had already begun to spar, with the weapons of the mind, before the morning's proceedings ended.

Cornish was first called; just before 12, but before he appeared Mr.
Gardiner addressed the jury—which, by the way, is a remarkably intelli-
gent one. His manner was clear, precise and bland. He stated the sit-
uation which was to be investigated, referred to the help afforded by
"some influential newspapers," and remarked that as there had been no
arrests there were "no defendants before the Court."

The Coroner listened to the District-Attorney politely. The several
official departments in charge of the case are all very civil to one another—"civil as an orange," as Beatrice
would say—but one fancies a touch of jealousy underneath, as of pretty women in competition.

Cornish took the chair at 12:15. He is a darkish young man, prematurely thin-haired, with the lean cheeks of
one used to gymnastic work; thin skin, which wrinkles easily; the nose of a prizefighter, and a heavy, prognathous
jaw. His mustache is dark and small and he handles it a good deal.

In telling his story he leans sometimes back, with elbows on the
railing; then forward, looking down toward the floor. He is not a re-
sponsive witness, though he tries to hold himself down. His voice is a
trifle high and nasal. He begins deliberately, but after a while utters
his sentences rapidly. I should say that his throat felt a little dry.

Upon the whole, Mr. Cornish did not strike me as a very open man. He
is not prepared to raise the curtain from his past without reservations.
For that matter, which of us is? But before he and Mr. Osborne had been long in conversation symptoms of a
decided resistance on the former's part became apparent.

Cornish could not, or would not, "think off" anything that would lead to a plausible inference (or any inference
whatever) as to who might have plotted against his life. Mr. Osborne showed decided unwillingness to ac-
cept this ultimatum, and so issue was joined. We were led to the surmise that Mr. Cornish might be concealing
something, or shielding somebody. And if this surmise were correct, the question as to his motive in so doing be-

CORNISH NOT
INCLINED TO DISPEL
THE POISON MYSTERY.

The House That Jack Built.

THE Beef Trust contributed \$665,000 to the election of President
McKinley.

General Russell A. Alger contributed to the fund and made
speeches to the same end.
President McKinley appointed General Alger Secretary of War,
Secretary Alger had Lieutenant-Colonel Eagan made Commissary-
General.

General Eagan gives the Beef Trust war contracts by which they
cleared two million dollars.

General Eagan is court-martialed and sentenced to dismissal from
the army for calling General Miles many kinds of a liar, with feid
qualifications, for telling that the Beef Trust furnished embalmed beef
and canned refuse on its contracts.

President McKinley modified General Eagan's sentence to six years'
vacation on full pay.

President McKinley appoints a new court to investigate General
Miles's charges, which were the occasion of General Eagan's dis-
trict, which was delivered to the War Investigation Committee, which is said
to have reported to the President that the beef was all right.

The truth about the poisoning of the
Miles with spoiled beef and canned
fish is bound to come out despite
washing committees, abusive officers,
beef Trust or Secretary of War Alger
himself.

Simultaneously with the news that the
discredited report of the War Investiga-
tion is in the President's hands comes
the tidings that the President has ordered
a court of inquiry, ostensibly to question
into the allegations of General Miles,
actually to try the General himself for
refusing to be gagged by War Department
red tape and the comfort of Secretary



Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie is the only
West Pointer on the Board. He was grad-
uated in 1862, went to the front as first
lieutenant and distinguished himself in the
Army of the Potomac at Antietam, and
rose to a captain in 1864. He was pro-
moted to major in 1864, and brevetted lieuten-
ant-colonel for meritorious service from
Winchester to Appomattox. He received
rank of lieutenant-colonel of engineers in
1865. He is well known in New York,
where he has had charge of harbor im-
provements.

Alger, in relation to the crime of the beef
packers.

When they try Miles they cannot keep
back the facts he learned, no matter how
many Brines the Beef Trust has in
Washington. There is no Denby on the
Court of Inquiry.

When the news of the appointment of
the Court of Inquiry was conveyed to Gen-
eral Miles this afternoon, he betrayed no
surprise over the fact. On the contrary he
said:

"The appointment of such a board was
proper, and therefore to be expected. As
a matter of fact, I have had it in mind to
ask for such a court myself, in view of the
reports of the officers which were submit-
ted to the War Investigating Commission,
and given out for publication by that
body. Since then a great many other re-
ports have been received on the same sub-
ject. My recollection is that something
more than 240 organizations in the regu-
lar army and infantry, and these reports
amount 220,000 men. I am not at
all sure what these reports contain, but
they have been sent to the War Investi-
gation Commission. There are only about
fifty yet to be heard from. The

reports I refer to have been received in re-
sponse to my order of September 20, which
has been published."

General Miles was asked if he regarded
the order as calling for an investigation of
himself.

"I do not," he said. "As I understand
it, it means just what it says, that the
court will inquire into certain allegations,
and these allegations are simply a state-
ment of official reports made to me."

WHY THE BEEF TRUST
WAS NEVER IN DANGER
FROM THE WAR BOARD

Mosaic of Campaign Contributions, Lob-
by Scandals, Appointments and Con-
tracts Cemented by Spoiled Beef.

A more bitterly forceful, useless docu-
ment than the report of the War Investiga-
tion Commission, just now completed,
has never figured among the archives of
the nation.

It is the verdict of a judicial body dis-
credited in advance by its refusal to take
notice of the fact that one of its own
members had hopelessly compromised him-
self with the very agencies he was charged
with investigating.

Colonel Denby, by the evidence of the
telegrams exchanged between the Beef
Trust and its lobbyist at Washington, was
not an unprejudiced judge. He was in
constant and confidential communication
with G. J. Brine, Armour's man at Wash-
ington. The Journal published Brine's
telegrams, abounding in such paragraphs
as these:

"I had an hour's talk with Colonel
Denby this morning. Duty's testimony an-
noys him greatly from a legal standpoint.
He has been writing the Commission's re-
port, and up to now says he has had plain

Continued on Sixth Page.



Brigadier-General George W. Davis.

Brigadier-General Davis went into service
from Connecticut as quartermaster-ser-
geant of the Eleventh Connecticut Infantry
Volunteers in 1861, became captain of the
Fourth Infantry in 1867, and after
muster out was appointed major in regu-
lar establishment in 1869. He was ap-
pointed brigadier-general of volunteers on
the breaking out of the war with Spain.
He is now in command of the Department
of Puerto Rico, Cuba.

War Ships to Shell Rebels.
Advices indicate that they have con-
centrated in Iloilo, but under the impression,
presumably, that they could resist a land
attack. It is assumed that the war ships
will first shell the neighborhood to drive
out the insurgents.

It has not the proper effect a few
projectiles will be thrown into the city as
a warning.

The troops, 3,000 in number, including
the Tennessee regiment, which should
have reached Iloilo this afternoon, will be
needed to cut off the insurgents in their
efforts to escape.

A spirited land battle, therefore, is
almost certain since the reports show
that there are 3,000 well-armed Filipinos
in the city and 10,000 of a mixed crowd
in the suburbs.

Officials Are Reticent.
The only dispatches the Government ad-
mits having received today are the ad-
ditional casualty list from Otis and a brief
cable from Dewey saying he had cleared
disturbances from the town of San Roque,
located in the naval arsenal at Cebu,
and which commanded the road to the in-
terior.

It is believed that Otis, who at last ac-
counts had extended his lines ten miles
outside of Manila, has pushed still further
forward and is half way on his road to
Malolos, the insurgent capital.

A battle in this quarter is also believed
to be either imminent or in progress, al-
though Otis sent the first cable from the
Tennessee to Iloilo indicating he is confident
of success near Manila.

REBELS BURN THE
TOWN OF SAN ROQUE.

Heavy Reinforcements from the Northern
Provinces Said to Be Joining
Them.

Manila, Feb. 9.—(5:50 P. M.) The na-
tives, fearing the Americans were about
to make an attack on or bombard the town
of San Roque, set fire to it to-day. It is
still burning as this dispatch is sent, and
as it is composed in the main of bamboo
huts, it will probably be totally destroyed.

Telegraph operators are now working the
weight in gold, and the members of the
Signal corps are working night and day.

All is quiet here to-day. The Filipinos
are lying low, except on the extreme left
and right. They are evidently concentrat-
ing between Calocan and Calocan. Judg-
ing from appearances, the Filipinos are be-
ing reinforced by better drilled men from
the northern provinces. In front of Calocan
they are as thick as a swarm of bees.

The American troops are beginning to
feel the heat at mid-day in the open, and
they are anxious to proceed. The soldiers
are impatient of restraint while in sight
of the enemy.

The Filipinos are still entrenching them-
selves on their left at Calocan.

Sergeant-Major Smith, of the Tennessee,
has been ordered to proceed to the United
States by the next transport, as an escort
of the body of Colonel William C. Smith,
of the First Tennessee Volunteers, who was